

NEW TAXA AND COMBINATIONS IN VIGUIERA (ASTERACEAE, HELIANTHEAE)

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A forthcoming taxonomic treatment of the Asteraceae of Mexico (Turner and Nesom, in prep.) necessitates the following nomenclatural production:

VIGUIERA VOROBIAKAE B. Turner, sp. nov., Fig. 1.

V. kingii McVaugh affinis sed capitulis latioribus quam altioribus, flosculis disci et radii numerosioribus, et acheniis glabris sine pappo differt.

Shrub to 2.5 m high. Stems brittle, reddish, sparsely pubescent, the internodes up to 12 cm long. Leaves opposite or sometimes ternate, 8-12 cm long, 3-5 cm wide; petioles 1-2 cm long, scabrous; blades ovate, 3-nerved from at or near the base, scabrous-pubescent above and below, the margins crenulo-dentate. Heads 2-3, subumbellate at the termination of stems, the ultimate peduncles scabrous-pubescent, 3-7 cm long. Involucre hemispheric, 3-4 seriate, ca 5 mm high, 8-10 mm across; bracts ovate-lanceolate, ciliate, subequal, the outer series somewhat foliaceous and reflexed. Ray florets ca 11, neuter; corollas yellow, the ligules 8-10 mm long, 3-4 mm wide. Disk corollas yellow, sparsely hispidulous, ca 4 mm long, the tube ca 0.8 mm long, the limb tubular 3.0-3.3 mm long. Anthers brown, ca 2 mm long, the filaments glabrous. Achenes black, somewhat striate, 2.5-2.8 mm long, ca 1 mm wide; epappose.

TYPE: MEXICO. CHIHUAHUA: Mpio. Ocampo, confluence of Rio Basaseachic and Rio Durazno, ca 2 mi S of village of Basaseachic, in grassy clearing below steep part of ravine, above woods at bottom of Canyon Durazno, "abundant shrubs ca 8 ft tall", ca 1900 m, 18 Oct 1986, Guy Nesom & Linda Vorobik 5560 (holotype TEX; isotypes MEXU, TENN).

Additional specimen examined: MEXICO, CHIHUAHUA: Mpio. Ocampo, in canyon to S of Basaseachic falls where trail leads down, ca 188 m, 4 Oct 1986, Spellenberg et al. 8758 (LL).

The present species belongs to the subgenus Viguiera (=Subg. Calanticaria) Section Viguiera (=Sect. Chloraca) but it is not easily placed in the five series recognized by Blake (1918) under that section. In Blake's key it will begrudgingly nestle near V. dentata of the ser. Dentatae but it does not have the pubescent stamens of that species nor its corolla characters. In McVaugh's (1984) Flora Novo-galiciana it will key to, or near, V. palmeri

(which was positioned in the genus Rhysolopis by Blake, discussed below). It does have the peculiar capitulescence and branching habit of the latter and might be looked upon as a "linking" species which brings Rhysolopis properly into Viguiera, as the group was so treated by McVaugh (1984).

In our forthcoming treatment of Viguiera for the Asteraceae of Mexico (Turner and Nesom, in prep.) we also intend to treat Rhysolopis within Viguiera and thus propose the following new taxon and combinations:

VIGUIERA PALMERI var. COALCOMANA B. Turner, var. nov.

Frutex subdecumbens 2-4 m altus; bracteae involucri glabrae, abrupte acutatae, seriei externae acute reflexae; flosculi discii antheris fuscis.

Weak or sprawling shrub 2-4 m high. Involucral bracts abruptly acute, the margins ciliate, otherwise glabrous or nearly so, the outer bracts sharply reflexed. Ray florets 13, up to 2 cm long. Disk florets with brown anthers.

TYPE: MEXICO. MICHOACAN: Mpio. Coalcoman, Coalcoman, 1000 m, 23 Oct 1938, G. B. Hinton et al. 12441 (holotype LL; isotype MICH).

Additional Specimens Examined: MICHOACAN. El Manquito de la Sierra, 22.5 km W Aguililla on road to dos Aguas, 1560 m, 18 Nov 1983, Barrie et al. 576 (MEXU, TEX); 15-16 km SE Aserradero Dos Aguas and nearly west of Aguililla, 1400-1400 m, 25-26 Nov 1970, McVaugh 24712 (LL).

McVaugh (1984), under his discussion of V. palmeri var. rzedowskii, singled out the holotype of var. coalcomana as being "perhaps another [undescribed] species". Nevertheless he cites, under his var. palmeri, the collection McVaugh 24712 (which I include under var. coalcomana, and so cite this here). The latter specimen is very much unlike McVaugh's var. palmeri but, except for the much shortened outer involucral bracts, closely matches what I call var. coalcomana. And, of course, it also occurs in the Coalcoman area of western Michoacan.

VIGUIERA REYROBINSONII B. Turner, nom. nov.

Based upon V. kingii H. Rob., Phytologia 24: 210. [Oct.] 1972. Not Viguiera kingii McVaugh (30 Mar 1972).

Robinson (1972) recognized three species in the genus, two of which (V. moztensis and V. palmeri) were placed in Viguiera by McVaugh (1984). Viguiera kingii is seemingly a well-marked taxon, what with its distinctive involucre and soft pubescence on the under surface of its leaves.

Viguiera benziorum B. Turner, sp. nov.

V. seemannii Sch.-Bip. simile sed follis angustis petiolis longioribus, involucellis angustioribus minus imbricatis bracteis paucioribus, et flosculis paucioribus.

Shrub, perhaps 1-2 m high. Stems terete, reddish, coarsely hispid. Leaves opposite, 8-12 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm wide; petioles 0.6-1.3 mm long; blades lanceolate, 3-nervate from near the base, coarsely strigose-hispid on both surfaces, very rough to the touch, the margins remotely serrulate to nearly entire. Heads 2-15 in stout terminal clusters, the ultimate peduncles hirsute-hispid, 3-10 mm long. Involucres ca 4-seriate, imbricate, narrowly campanulate, 10-12 mm high, 7-9 mm across; bracts linear-lanceolate, stiffly erect, appressed-hispid, 4-12 mm long, the apices acute. Pales with scarious margins and stiffly apiculate. Ray florets 3-5, sterile; corollas yellow, the ligules 5-6 mm long. Disk florets 15-20; corollas ca 7 mm long, yellow below, the lobes reddish; tube ca 1 mm long, the limb tubular, ca 6 mm long, the lobes decidedly pubescent. Body of the achenes ca 4 mm long, 1.8 mm wide, maculate, appressed pubescent throughout; pappus of two elongate, lanceolate, scales, 3-4 mm long, between these a few deciduous scales 0.5 mm long, or less.

TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: Mpio. Yosondua, Rancheria Yerbasanta, Paraje Quavendigui. "At the overlook at the cross at the water falls." (16°53'N x 97°34'W), 1930 m, 26 Nov 1982, B & K. Benz, B. Hallberg & M. Burd 677 (holotype WIS).

A striking species, much resembling V. seemannii Sch.-Bip. of northwestern Mexico but readily distinguished by its narrower involucre with fewer, less imbricate, bracts, silky pubescent achenes, narrower leaves with longer petioles, and corolla lobes densely pubescent.

The species is named for the Benz family, who participated in its collection.

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LITERATURE CITED

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 McVaugh, R. 1984. Viguiera, in Flora Novo-galiciana 12: 1039-1080.
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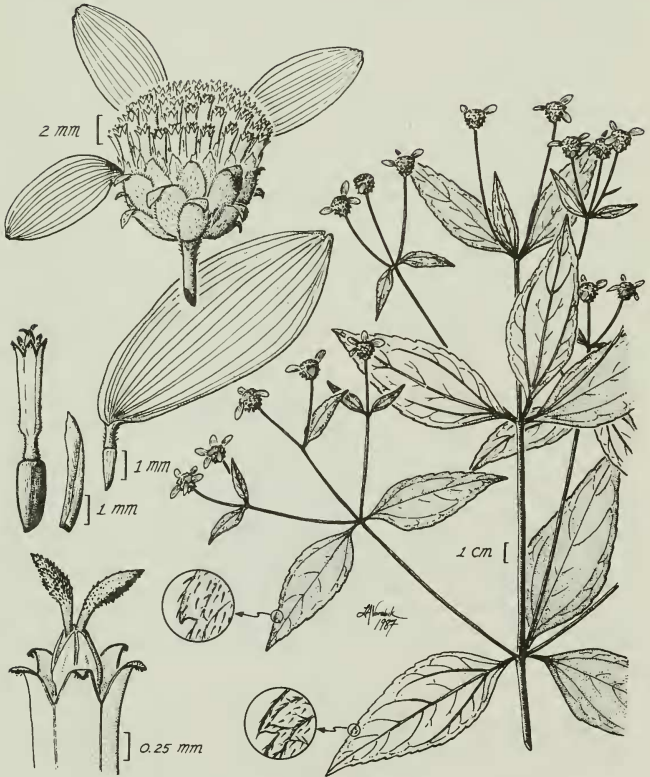


Fig. 1. *Viguiera Vorobikae*, from holotype.